

Deploy on Kubernetes Cluster

Deploy on Kubernetes

Date	18 November 2022
Team ID	PNT2022TMID23033
Project Name	Skill/Job Recommender Application

Step 1. Create configuration files for Kubernetes

Windows (C:) > Users > 91936 > jobport

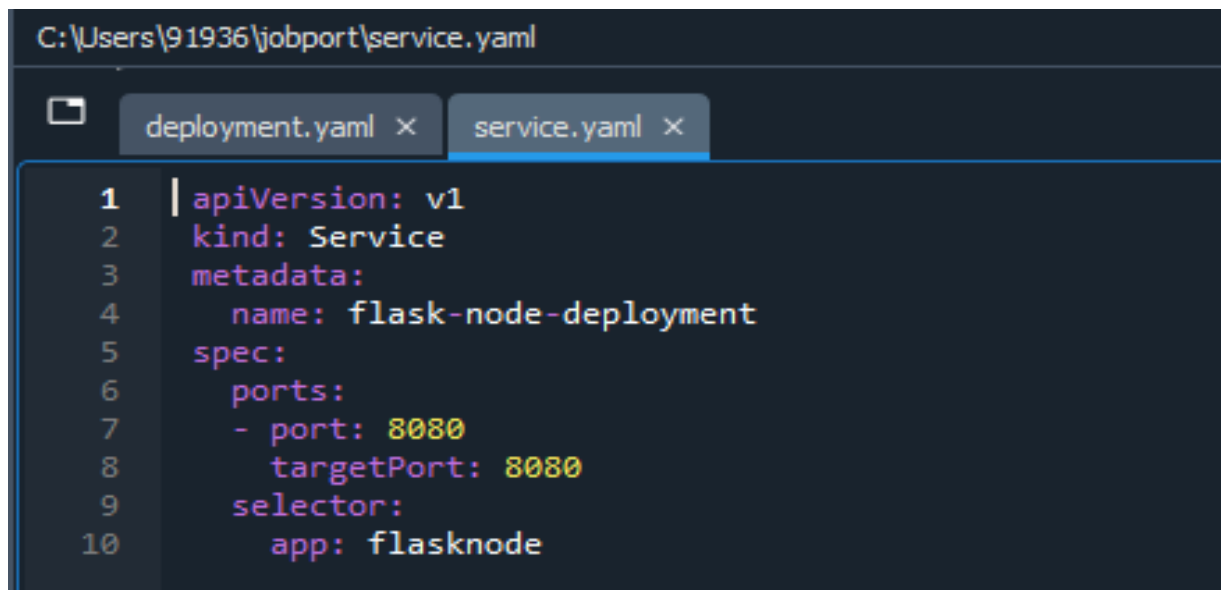
Name	Date modified	Type	Size
static	10-11-2022 20:06	File folder	
templates	10-11-2022 20:07	File folder	
app	17-11-2022 21:10	Python File	6 KB
deployment.yaml	18-11-2022 15:13	YAML File	1 KB
DigiCertGlobalRootCA	10-11-2022 20:22	Security Certificate	1 KB
Dockerfile	17-11-2022 20:00	File	1 KB
requirements	13-11-2022 14:27	Text Document	1 KB
service.yaml	18-11-2022 15:15	YAML File	1 KB

Step 2: In the deployment.yaml file , add the following information

```
C:\Users\91936\jobport\deployment.yaml

1 | apiVersion: apps/v1
2 | kind: Deployment
3 | metadata:
4 |   name: flask-node-deployment
5 | spec:
6 |   replicas: 1
7 |   selector:
8 |     matchLabels:
9 |       app: flasknode
10 |   template:
11 |     metadata:
12 |       labels:
13 |         app: flasknode
14 |     spec:
15 |       containers:
16 |       - name: flasknode
17 |         image: au.icr.io/jobportapp/safreenrepo
18 |         imagePullPolicy: Always
19 |         ports:
20 |         - containerPort: 8080
```

Step 3: In the service.yaml file , add the following details

A screenshot of a code editor window. The title bar shows the file path 'C:\Users\91936\jobport\service.yaml'. There are two tabs: 'deployment.yaml' and 'service.yaml', with 'service.yaml' being the active tab. The code is written in a dark-themed editor with line numbers on the left. The code defines a Service object with the following fields: apiVersion: v1, kind: Service, metadata: {name: flask-node-deployment}, spec: {ports: [{port: 8080, targetPort: 8080}], selector: {app: flasknode}}.

```
1 | apiVersion: v1
2 | kind: Service
3 | metadata:
4 |   name: flask-node-deployment
5 | spec:
6 |   ports:
7 |     - port: 8080
8 |       targetPort: 8080
9 |   selector:
10 |     app: flasknode
```

Explanation and breakdown of the deployment.yaml code

1. A deployment named flask-node-deployment is created, indicated by the .metadata.name field.
2. The deployment creates one replicated pod, indicated by the replicas field.
3. The selector field defines how the Deployment finds which Pods to manage. In this case, we simply select on one label defined in the Pod template (app: flasknode). However, more sophisticated selection rules are possible, as long as the Pod template itself satisfies the rule.
4. The pod template's specification, .template.spec, indicates that the pods run one container, flasknode, which runs the app private registry image.
5. The deployment opens port 8080 for use by the Pods.

Explanation and breakdown of the service.yaml code

1. The service.yaml's specification will create a new service object named flask-node-deployment which targets TCP port 8080 on any Pod with the "app=flasknode" label. This Service will also be assigned an IP address (sometimes called the cluster IP), which is used by the service proxies (see below). The Service's selector will be evaluated continuously and the results will be POSTed to an Endpoints object also named flask-node-deployment.
2. Note that a service can map an incoming port to any targetPort. By default the targetPort will be set to the same value as the port field. Perhaps more interesting is that targetPort can be a string, referring to the name of a port in the backend Pods. The actual port number assigned to that name can be different in each backend Pod. This offers a lot of flexibility for deploying and evolving your Services. For example, you can change the port number that pods expose in the next version of your backend software, without breaking clients.

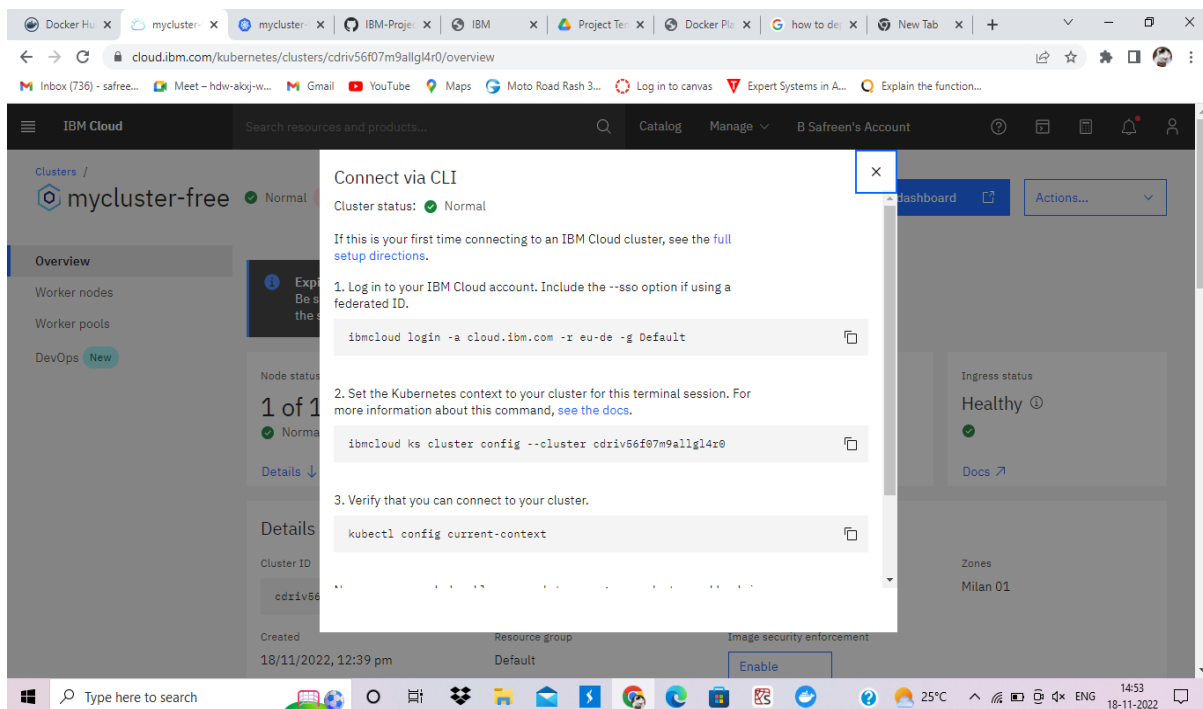
Step 4: Login to ibmcloud and in the Catalog , search for the Kubernetes Service and create one cluster

The screenshot shows the IBM Cloud Catalog page for creating a Kubernetes cluster. The page is titled "Kubernetes cluster" and includes a "Create" button. A sidebar on the right shows the "Summary" for the "Worker node" plan, which is "Free". The plan details include "Free - 2 vCPUs 4GB RAM", "Virtual - shared", and "Ubuntu 18". The "Total estimated cost" is "Free/mo". A "Creating..." status is shown at the bottom of the sidebar. The main content area shows "Plan details" and a "Pricing plan" dropdown set to "Free".

Step 5: When the Kubernetes cluster is opened , you see the page which contains Workerernodes, click the workernodes , Note the public Ip

The screenshot shows the IBM Cloud Clusters page for a cluster named "mycluster-free". The page displays a table of worker nodes. The table has columns: Name, Status, Worker pool, Zone, Private IP, Public IP, and Version. One worker node is listed with the name "000000ca", status "Normal", worker pool "default", zone "Milan 01", private IP "10.144.228.110", public IP "159.122.175.174", and version "1.24.7_1543". The page also shows the cluster ID "kube-cdriv56f07m9allgl4r0-myclusterfr-default-000000ca" and the flavor "Free - 2 vCPUs 4GB RAM".

Name	Status	Worker pool	Zone	Private IP	Public IP	Version
000000ca	Normal	default	Milan 01	10.144.228.110	159.122.175.174	1.24.7_1543

Step 6: Click the Actions and click Connect via CLI**Step 7:** Deploy your application to Kubernetes

Target the IBM Cloud Kubernetes Service region where you want to work.

```
ibmcloud cs region-set us-south
```

Set the context for the cluster in your CLI.

```
ibmcloud cs cluster-config cluster_kunal
```

Verify that you can connect to your cluster by listing your worker nodes.

```
kubectl get nodes
```

Create the deployment.

```
kubectl create -f deployment.yaml
```

Create the service.

```
kubectl create -f service.yaml
```

Step 8: Look at the Kubernetes dashboard from the IBM Kubernetes Service overview page.

The screenshot displays the Kubernetes Dashboard Overview page. The left sidebar contains navigation links for Cluster, Namespaces, Nodes, Persistent Volumes, Roles, Storage Classes, Namespaces (set to 'default'), Overview (selected), Workloads, Cron Jobs, Daemon Sets, Deployments, Jobs, Pods, Replica Sets, Replication Controllers, Stateful Sets, Discovery and Load Balancing, Ingresses, Services, Config and Storage, and Config Maps. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- Deployments:** A table with columns Name, Labels, Pods, Age, and Images. It shows one deployment: 'fask-node-deployment' with 1/1 pods, 5 minutes old, and image 'registry.ng.blumic.net/fask-node/app'.
- Pods:** A table with columns Name, Node, Status, Restarts, Age, CPU (cores), and Memory (bytes). It shows one pod: 'fask-node-deployment-fcdkfcblc-0' on node '10.47.73.201' in 'Running' status, 0 restarts, 5 minutes old, 0 CPU cores, and 14.252 MB memory.
- Replica Sets:** A table with columns Name, Labels, Pods, Age, and Images. It shows one replica set: 'fask-node-deployment-fcdkfcblc' with 1/1 pods, 5 minutes old, and image 'registry.ng.blumic.net/fask-node/app'.
- Services:** A table with columns Name, Labels, Cluster IP, Internal endpoints, External endpoints, and Age. It shows two services: 'kubernetes' (Cluster IP: 172.21.0.1, Internal endpoints: kubernetes:443 TCP, kubernetes:3 TCP, Age: 4 minutes) and 'fask-node-deployment' (Cluster IP: 172.21.104.14, Internal endpoints: fask-node-deployment:3068 TCP, fask-node-deployment:3 TCP, Age: 4 minutes).

Step 9 : Finally, go to your browser and ping the Public IP of your worker node.